

# OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR  
(Specify Air or Sea Route)

DISPATCH NO. 224-2930

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

SEP 12 1956

TO Chief of Base, Munich  
ATTN: Chief, IO  
FROM Chief, IO

DATE SEP 12 1956  
INFO: Chief of Station, Germany

SUBJECT GENERAL Operational/AN-CIVIL  
SPECIFIC Bruno SALMINS

Reference: 1045-22286

DEBOSIC

ACTION REQUIRED: As indicated in paragraph 5.

1. A search of the file on Subject reveals that considerable derogatory information was forwarded by WESAK to DISCIP on 27 October 1954.

2. The main points are as follows:

- a. That in the latter part of World War I, Subject was allegedly trying to sway Latvian soldiers to the Bolshevik Army.
- b. That both Subject and his mother were during the late 1930's, if not out and out Communists, at least sympathizers and fellow travelers.
- c. About 1925 he organized the SSS Organization (Workers Sport and Protection), and many Latvians still are absolutely certain he was either directly in the employ of the Soviet Union or at least acted in their behalf.
- d. After the Finnish coup d'etat in 1934, Subject was arrested and a raid on his SSS headquarters uncovered such pro-Communist literature, Russian-manufactured weapons, and much Latvian and Russian currency. The indications were that SALMINS had intended to seize the state with Russian help at a later date.
- e. After 2 years in jail, he was deported and sent to Norway where he supposedly joined the Norwegian Communist Party. He was then supposedly sent to Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

f. Subsequent to this there was no information available regarding Subject or his activities until June 1940.

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FORM NO. 51-29  
JUN 1949

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6. On 14 June 1949 when the Russians occupied Latvia, MALININ suddenly appeared on the scene as the Political Commissar of the Latvian Army which was immediately rendered completely inactive and placed under full Soviet control. In this position, MALININ was instrumental in the following:

- (1) Issuing orders from the Russian authorities concerning the Latvian Army.
- (2) Supervision of political reliability and other phases pertaining to all members of the Latvian Army.
- (3) Made numerous speeches extolling the greatness of the Soviet Union which were all readily published by the pro-Russian Latvian newspaper ZIN.
- (4) Held to have conducted the Russian a complete review of Latvian affairs, which identified those officers sympathetic toward the Soviet Union. As many of these officers as could be located by the occupying Soviet authorities were either imprisoned or deported.

7. In the previous period, MALININ has stated that his role as Political Commissar was accepted by him as a possible means of aiding the Latvian people. He was returned of his duties when the Latvian Army was disbanded, and became a lecturer of the University of Riga on the subjects of Marxism, Leninism, and their successful application in the Soviet Union.

8. Subject's whereabouts during the German occupation of Latvia (1941-45) can not be established with certainty. Not otherwise he began to rise in Sweden as a very influential Social Democrat. His connections with various Latvian exile organizations stem from his position as leader of the Social Democrats wherein he had to supply that party's requirements to Latvian exile organizations.

9. Subject's power and influence with the Swedish Government are said to make the majority of Latvian exiles, some of whom are certain that he derives his power from Communist interests. Part of the recruiting behind this comprises in his lack of viable means of support and his refusal to engage meetings outside Sweden without the approval and support of any particular organization.

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3. In his employment application to RECHER, Subject gives a street address in Riga as his residence from 1941-44, and states that he was arrested by the Gestapo in 1941 and again in 1942-43 for political reasons, during which time he was detained at the Starobol communication camp. Under former employment, he states that during the period 1941-1949 he was a prisoner of the state in Riga and Minsk. He gives no other information about this period.

4. We recognize that some of the information set forth in paragraph 2 above has come from political enemies of KALININ. But it appears that the allegations about his actions as political prisoner in 1949 are probably in the main true, and that in his collection of significant employment data from his RECHER application he has demonstrated that he is not trustworthy.

5. We therefore request that RECHER drop further consideration of KALININ for employment in any capacity. This has the concurrence of MATYISK.

Chief, IO/5

6 September 1976

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